

OUR WORKING DEPARTMENT
HAVING been BEPPLIED
WITH a large as-
sortment of the latest European
and American NOVELTIES,
we are prepared to execute
order for FANCY WORK with
utmost care and despatch, and at
very moderate rates.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIX. No. 9793.

號五月七日四十九百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

日三月初六午申

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL
朝日字香港
(Hongkong Wa Tsui Yat Po.)
ISSUED DAILY.
CHUEN UN MAN,
Manager and Publisher.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Five Dollars a year, delivered in Hong-
kong. Overseas, \$10 per annum,
including postage.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's
Lane, Lombard Street, E. G. George,
Stewart & Co., 39, Cornhill, Gordon
& Goron, Judges' Circuit, E.G. BATES,
HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.
SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164,
Leadenhall Street, W.M. WILLIS, 161,
Cannon Street, E.C., ROBERT WATSON,
156 Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE,
36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPFER, THE
CHINESE EVANGELISTIC OFFICE, 62, West
22d Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, AMERICAN PORTS
generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-
cisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Mel-
bourne & Sydney.

Ceylon.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE
CHAMBERS, Colombo.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—KELLY &
WAHL, LTD., Singapore.

CHINA.—Macau, A. A. de Guiz, Amoy,
N. Morris & CO., LIMITED, Foochow,
Hedge & CO., Shanghai, Lane CRAW-
FORD & CO., and KELLY & WAHL,
Fukien, Lane, Crawford & CO.,
and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORA-
TION. Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at
3% PER CENT. per annum. Depositors
may transfer at their option balances of
\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 PER CENT. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1894. 1516

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN,
AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$20,000,000.

CAPITAL CALLED UP, 251,093.15.0.

Branches:

CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office:

3, PRINCES STREET, LONDON.

Branches:

BONBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Agencies:

PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST

Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Ex-
change business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 6, 1893. 247

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$1,500,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS, \$2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$2,275,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account
at the rate of 2% per annum on the
Daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 5%

For 6 Months, 4%

For 3 Months, 3%.

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 17, 1894. 255

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

SUBSCRIBED, \$1,125,000.

Paid-up, \$602,600.

Bankers:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at
the Rate of 2% per Annum on the Daily
Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:-

For 12 Months, 5%.

For 6 Months, 4%.

For 3 Months, 3%.

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 18, 1893. 228

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$4,200,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF
SHARE-HOLDERS, \$2,000,000.

PEOPLES' PROPIETORS, \$10,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:-

J. J. HOLMAY, Esq., Chairman.

J. S. MORRIS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

R. M. Gray, Esq., A. McConachie, Esq.

H. Hopkins, Esq., S. C. Macmillan,

H. H. H. Kewick, Esq., D. R. Sasseen, Esq.

Julius Kramer, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2
per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:-

For 8 months 5% per annum.

For 12 months 4%.

For 3 months 3%.

T. JACKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1894. 332

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUIKSHANK & COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary General MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in the above
Company will be held at the Hongkong
House, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURS-
DAY, 19th July, at 3:30 p.m., for the
purposes of presenting the Report of the
Directors, and Statement of Accounts to the
31st December last.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from the 4th to the 12th
instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. G. JOY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 4, 1894. 1117

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD
CALL of 50 CENTS per Share, on the
Shares issued at One Dollar, has now
been Made in accordance with the Pro-
spectus, and FALLS DUE on the 4th of
AUGUST next. Some should be PAID to
the Undersigned, at No. 9, Praya Central
to whom the Scrip should be sent for
endorsement.

By Order of the Board,

W. HUTTON POTTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 4, 1894. 1116

CHARLES HENRY CHAPELL, (late
First Officer, Custom House Cruiser,
"Liberia"), Deceased.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against
the above Estate are requested to send
them in to the Undersigned before the
31st JULY next, and all Persons
INDEBTED to the Estate to forward the
Amounts Due by them at their earliest
convenience.

W. B. FITZGIBBON,
H. B. M. Acting Consul,
1090

STAINFIELD'S FAMILY HOTEL

Telegraphic address "EXCELSIOR," Hongkong, 1,400 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.

No. 35.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against
this Magnificent HOTEL are situated at the most beautiful and healthy part of the
Hill District. The air is duly cool and bracing, the temperature being at
least 10 degrees lower than in the valley beneath. Luxuriously furnished and appointed.

THE CUISINE is under the personal superintendence of an experienced EUROPEAN

STEWARD.

LAWN TENNIS:—Three Courts in splendid condition are kept for the use of
VISITORS.

TRAMWAY TICKETS are supplied to Residents and Visitors at the HOTEL at
reduced rates.

For further Particulars, apply at the OFFICES 33 and 40, Queen's Road Central, or to
THE MANAGER, MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL

Hongkong, May 29, 1894. 1101

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL

Telephone No. 35.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT on
ALL GOODS, FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.

Commencing from

26th June to 26th July, 1894.

A TACK,

No. 30, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, June 25, 1894. 1078

CHAMPAGNES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS for Messrs. ERNEST IGROV
& CO.'s Brands of CHAMPAGNE at this
Port and in China.

CARTE D'OR.

per 6 maga. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints.

\$33.00 \$31.00 \$33.00

CARTE BLANCHE.

per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints.

\$28.00 \$30.00

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Greatly reduced.

D. I. A. M. O. N. D. S.

AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY,

A splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON
PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.

H. POWELL & CO.

FIRST-CLASS
DRESS-MAKERS

AND
MILLINERS.

MODERATE CHARGES.

HONGKONG TRADING CO.,
IN REAR HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, June 14, 1894. 1026

DAWSON'S PERFECTION

OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
HONGKONG AND THE FAR EAST

62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 11, 1893. 1049

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Telephone No. 32.

THE MOST COMMODIOUS and BEST-APPOINTED HOTEL in the Far East, situated in
the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club,
and adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony).

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1894.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;

ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, 1894, at Noon, the Company's S.S. *SAGHAIEN*, Commandant CHEVALIER with MAIIS, will leave this Port for the above places.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 28, 1894 1004

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, W^{ednesday} July 11, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ... at 1 p.m.

China (via Nagasaki) TUESDAY, July 24, Kobe, Inland Sea ... at 1 p.m., and Yokohama ... J.

Peru (via Nagasaki), Jap. SATURDAY, Aug. 11, Kobe, Inland Sea ... at 1 p.m., and Yokohama ... J.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched to SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10.00 Gold to account to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination, the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Landfall Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Durango, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

General Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Fraya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 20, 1894. 1057

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP
AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Tacoma | Tuesday | July 17.
Seattle | Tuesday | August 7.
Victoria | Tuesday | August 28.
Tacoma | Tuesday | Sept. 1.
Seattle | Tuesday | October 16.

THE Steamship *TACOMA*, Captain VICTOR PEREZ, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 19th July, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and *TACOMA* and SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

General Invoices of Goods for United States Points will be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 p.m., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to:

BODWELL, GARLILL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1894. 1055

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Officers will be Responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crews of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

A. G. ROYES, American ship, Capt. D. H. Rivers—Captain.

JAPAN, Italian barque, Capt. Bartolomeo Guontavano—Master & Co.

L. SCHAFER, American ship, Capt. Chas. A. Kendall—Reuter Brückmann & Co.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| Destinat. | Vessels. | Agents. | Date o. Leaving. |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Amoy and Java | Hupsh (s) | Butterfield & Swire. | July 7. |
| Amoy and Tamsui | Halloong (s) | Douglas Laprak & Co. | July 8.—at noon. |
| Hainan | Haiphong (s) | P. & O. S. N. Co. | July 10, at 3 p.m. |
| Japan | Anconia (s) | P. & O. S. N. Co. | July 6, at noon. |
| Kobé | Gwalar (s) | Melchers & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Kobé | Arochio (s) | Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | July 6, at 5 p.m. |
| London and Hamburg | Turbo (s) | Butterfield & Swire. | July 8, daylight. |
| London, v. Suez Canal | Nestor (s) | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About July 10. |
| London, v. Marquesas | Canton (s) | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | July 19, at noon. |
| London, v. Ports of Call | Ravenna (s) | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About July 20. |
| London | Shanghai (s) | Messageries Maritimes | July 11, at noon. |
| Marselles v. Saigon | Saghalien (s) | New Zealand Steamer Lloyd | July 6, daylight. |
| Kobé | Narubara (s) | Dodwell, Carrill & Co. | July 7. |
| New York, v. Suez Canal | Mounthamshire (s) | Siemssen & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| New York | Hudson Hill | Shawen & Co. | July 9. |
| New York | Parma (s) | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | July 6, at 4 p.m. |
| Saigon, Straits & S'bayas | Providence (s) | P. & O. S. N. Co. | July 11, at 1 p.m. |
| S. Francisco, v. Japan | Galaxy (s) | O. & G. Mail S. & C. | Aug. 1, at 1 p.m. |
| S. Francisco, v. Japan | Galaxy (s) | Shawen & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| San Francisco | Silverborn | Norddeutscher Lloyd | July 6, daylight. |
| Shanghai | Kasirube (s) | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About July 15. |
| Shanghai | Roesta (s) | P. & O. S. N. Co. | About July 18. |
| S'pore, Ha'p' & H'ung | Formosa (s) | Siemssen & Co. | July 10, at 4 p.m. |
| Tianjin | Irene (s) | Butterfield & Swire | July 9. |
| Vancouver (B.C.) &c. | Nanchang (s) | Canadian P. & C. Co. | July 25, at noon. |
| Victoria (B.C.) &c. | Empress (s) | N. P. & S. & R. Co. | July 17, at 4 p.m. |

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Karlsruhe leaves for Shanghai.
Daylight.—Nürnberg leaves for Japan.
Noon.—Haitang leaves for Amoy, &c.
Noon.—Ancon leaves for Japan.
4 p.m.—Cromarty leaves for S'bayas, &c.
5 p.m.—Gudiar leaves for Kobé.
5 p.m.—Turbo leaves for London, &c.

General Memoranda.

Saturday, July 7.—
2:30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, &c., at Geo. P. Lamert's.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

TO-MORROW, the 6th Inst., at 5 o'clock p.m.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1894. 1008

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

STEAM FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo to THOUANE, QUINHON and SAIGON.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Turbo*.

Capt. W. Townsend, will be despatched as above.

TO-MORROW, the 6th Inst., at 5 o'clock p.m.

For Freight, apply to G. de CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, July 5, 1894. 1126

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 4.—

Bengal, British steamer, 1,186, J. D. Satchet, Saigon June 30, Rice.—CHINESE.

July 5.—

Haiphong, French steamer, 872, Galletti, Haiphong July 3, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Turbo, British steamer, 2,639, W. Townsend, Shanghai July 1, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Sangkien, British steamer, 994, C. B. N. Dodd Manila July 2, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

July 5.—

Env'y Reed, for Manila.

Tucum, for Manila.

Schwalbe, for Gorontalo (Celebes).

Sharphoulder, for Guam.

Rohilla, for Europe, &c.

Fredbrand, British gunboat, for a cruise.

Namoa, for Swatow.

Frisco, for Honolulu.

Proteus, for Choito.

Changto, for Thursday Island and Sydney.

CLEARED.

Activ, for Hoioh.

Activite, for Kobe.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Env'y Reed, from Saigon, 88 Chinese.

Per Haiphong, from Haiphong, 9 Chinese.

Per Turbo, from Shanghai, 1 Russian.

DEPARTED.

Per Rohilla, from Hongkong; for Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. Quin; for Bombay, Mr. H. Abdali, Mr. C. H. Allen and native servant; for Gibraltar, Lieut. J. H. S. Vianna; for London, Sergt. Mr. Teasey and child, and Mr. J. A. Taylor; from Yokohama, for Colombo, Col. and Mrs. Underwood; for London, Mr. W. B. Stott, Messrs. J. Goss, B. McGowan, W. C. Wright; from Kobo; for London, Mr. E. Hunt.

Per Azores, for Swatow, Dr. Desmays, and 150 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Activ, for Hoioh, 10 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Bengale* reports.

Had strong S.W. winds; Parcels; fine weather to port.

The French steamer *Haiphong* reports.

Fine weather. Passage, 43 hours.

The British steamer *Turbo* reports.

Had S.W. and Southerly winds, and fine clear weather. July 4th, spoke steamer Ningpo, and American ship *State of Maine*, 1000 tons, 30 cases of Straw Oats, 15 cases of Rattan Corals, 30 cases of Straw Oats, 15 cases of Soy and 8 cases of Chinaware.

USEFUL AND EFFECTUAL

FOR DISINPECTING AND FUMIGATING

B.O.M.S.

Will also

KEEP AWAY MOSQUITOES, &c.

THE CHINA MAIL.

the present epidemic calling their attention to section 37 of the Public Health Act, and desiring them to see that its provisions are carried out? No special instructions have been issued; the Inspectors, of whom there are only three, have had their time more than fully occupied with the work of disinfecting, special cleansing and other plague duties.

II. Have they during the above-mentioned period reported any cases of over-crowding under section 16 of the Standing Orders' issued for their guidance?—No.

III. (a) Has any defect in the drainage or sewerage of houses Nos. 38 to 64, Queen's Road Central, or in the houses in Stanley Street, a few of same, where cases of Plague have occurred, been remedied? There were two cases of plague at No. 53. Mr Ogilvie called at the Board office and at his request the Superintendent visited the premises and inspected the drains. These were unstrapped and otherwise defective; the landlord agreed to remedy the defects at once, in his house as well as in numbers 60 and 62. The work is now almost completed.

(b) Is there any serious defect in the drainage or sewerage of these premises?—That is practically answered already.

IV. Is there any difference in the incidence of the present epidemic upon districts supplied by the Tytan and Pollockholm reservoirs, that is to say, have districts supplied by the one suffered more than those supplied by the other, or have all been indifferently affected independently of the water-supply, both as regards its source and the quantity delivered?—No.

MR. FRANCIS GATEHOUSE.

Dr Hartigan, pursuant to notice, also asked the Chairman of the Permanent Committee (through the President) the following questions:—

I. (a) How many Medical Officers are engaged on work in connection with the Plague under section 33 of the Public Health Act (Bye-Law 4)?

(b) What are the special duties assigned to each, and the date of their entrance upon such duties?

II. What steps, if any, are being taken to keep under observation the occupants of houses, which have not been closed and in which cases of Plague have occurred?

III. What steps, if any, have been taken to prevent the removal of sick persons from one house to another, or their departure from the Colony without notifying their illness?

IV. What steps are being taken to disinfect houses in which cases of Plague have occurred, but which are not closed; how many such houses have been disinfected; what chemicals have been used, and, roughly, what quantity per house, and under whose supervision has such disinfection been carried out?

Mr Francis in reply stated that the officers engaged were:—Surgeon Major James, of the Army Medical Department, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government and the Board by the General; Dr. P. R. N., who volunteered; Dr. W. J. G. Lowson, who volunteered; Dr. Bailey, missionary; Dr. Wittenberg, missionary; Dr. Molynaux, retained by the Government from Ningpo; Dr. Meaden and Dr. Bearclough, of the Naval Hospital; and until the other day Dr. Burton, of the Alice Memorial, and two Chinese assistants, were with the Colonial Surgeon and Dr Lowson at the Government Civil Hospital on special work in connection with the plague, though it was impossible to say in Dr Hartigan's words that they were engaged under Section 33 of the Public Health Act, Bye-Law 4. They were engaged under Section 35, which empowered the Board through its officers to add and provide anything necessary for coping with the plague. The tyro-tyro referred to by Dr Hartigan as being mentioned in the Ordinance had never been actually met, but the Permanent Committee had acted under the general powers conferred by Section 35, and had engaged some of the medical gentlemen, and obtained others in various ways; Dr Lowson, Junor, had volunteered to assist his brother; Dr James had been detailed by the Major-General in command; Dr Penny with the permission of the Commodore volunteered; Dr Bailey, and Dr Wittenberg were specially engaged; Dr Molynaux was also engaged; Dr Meaden and Dr Bearclough were detached by the Admiralty on the application of the Permanent Committee. As to their duties Dr James was on the Permanent Committee, and was doing general duty, visiting and inspecting all over; Dr Bearclough and Dr Meaden were specially detailed to examine all junks, steamers, and other vessels coming from Canton, together with the Health Officer of the Port. Dr Wittenberg was specially attached to the Permanent Committee and the Police Superintendent to the attend at the Tung Wa Hospital and examine all cases brought dead or alive, and decide whether they were plague or not; Dr Bailey was specially engaged to look after the Japanese plague hospital, Dr Burton had gone away; Dr Lowson, Junor, and Dr Penny, under the personal direction of Dr Ayres, were looking after the Government Girls, Boys, and Kennedy-town Hospital, and also keeping a close supervision over the Chinese Hospital in the Castle Depot. As to the second question as to watching the health of the occupants of plague-infected houses not closed, no special attention had been given them more than others; but district by district, every house in the town was visited, and these received particular care from the visiting parties; as to which Mr May could give detailed information. As to the third question, removal and departure of plague patients unreported and unknown, the Permanent Committee had done all it could, but to do the thing properly would require a very great deal of large staff. As to the last question, that of disinfection, the very commencement of the plague Mr Crook was taken from P. W. T. work and put to supervise the disinfection operations. Every house which plague occurred was disinfected as quickly as reported, either under Mr Crook's own eyes or those of the R. E., who had been at the work from the first. The total number of houses so treated was now 750 or 760. The chemical used first was plain sulphur, burning; afterward the system was to pour some acid on chlorinated lime, thus allowing free chlorine gas to be given off; all doors, windows, and other openings in the houses were then closed for three hours. As to the exact quantity used for each house, Mr Francis could not speak. Mr May and Lt. Boys, R.E., supervised the visiting; Mr Gray had been disinfecting every condemned and closed-up house in Tai-ping-shan. Mr May would be able to give further information if required.

The Captain Superintendent of Police supplemented Mr Francis' remarks by stating that for the purposes of house-to-house visitations the city of Victoria was divided into three districts and sub-divided into sections. The Eastern and Western Dis-

tricts were visited by volunteer officers aided by volunteer soldiers and Chinese luukong, and the whole of the Chinese houses in these districts were got through in two days. The Central District—from the Club to the Tung Wah Hospital—was divided into three sections, and the west section, where the greatest amount of houses existed, and fifth and squarier and poorer houses was inspected every night. It consisted of 560 houses. The other two sections were taken on alternate afternoons. The officers had access to the lists of cases, and the Tung Wah Hospital, and no trouble was spared in visiting the houses where cases had occurred. As regards disinfection, all the houses in which cases of plague had occurred were disinfected up to date. The whole of the infested area of Taiping-shan had been thoroughly disinfected under the supervision of the Government analysts, Messrs Crowe and Brown. Various disinfecting parties were stationed throughout the town; and as soon as a case of plague was reported one body of men removed the clothing and destroyed or disinfected it, while another body disinfected the house.

Dr Hartigan said he was very much obliged to Mr Francis and Mr May for these answers. His reason for putting the question was that there was a great deal of talking in the town and he thought it would be a good thing that the public should know what was actually being done by the Board. So far as he was concerned he was satisfied with the steps taken by the Committee.

The Captain Superintendent of Police said that there were now trying experiments in disinfecting ahead of the plague. The way of disinfecting every house in the worst parts of Chinatown, and, as he heard say some of them knew, houses in the European quarter.

The Colonial Surgeon said there could be no question about the water. The observation of the water supply had been carefully looked after.

DA CANTILE ON THE PLAGUE

The Chairman handed in the following letter from Dr Cantile:—It was agreed to hand the letter to the Press for publication and to circulate it amongst the members for comments:—

Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th July, 1894.

To the Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Gentlemen.—At a period when sanitary blight is being bestowed broadcast upon all and sundry, I think it may be well to consider what evidence we have before us as to the sanitary conditions of the Colony.

The epidemic of Bubonic Plague is ascribed by public opinion to be due to the bad sanitary state, or, in other words, that our sanitary condition not being defective, we would not have had the Plague. This will scarcely bear the light of commonsense or of scientific investigation.

The epidemic is put down to over-crowding, surface-crowding and bad drainage system, choked drains, evil-smelling drains and so forth.

Now, what evidence have we that the drainage system is defective or the town overcrowded.

Bad drains, by which is meant leaking drains or drains with an insufficient fall, causes a train of diseases of which diphtheria, tonsillitis, drain-throat, diarrhoea, typhoid, and such like are the chief. We have none of these present in epidemic form before the month of May 1894, nor have we ever had any of these diseases present in other than sporadic cases during the past decade. Therefore amongst all this wrangle about this and that system of drainage, let us be aware, before taking steps which may be rash, irrevocable and expensive, that we are setting the consequences may possibly be of the most serious kind. In view of the existing conditions of the Colony (the plague) I earnestly request that the Board may be pleased to cause immediate measures to be taken to prevent the vicinity of my premises from being polluted in the way it now is.—D. KARWELL.

The Secretary appended the following note:—There are a good many vegetable patches in the vicinity of Causeway Bay. I do not think that night soil is used to any extent to manure them, but undoubtedly urine, which is quite an evil-smelling urine, is used. In a report dated 13th Jan., 1893, I suggested that the carriage of urine through the streets to the outlying districts, inasmuch as no such absolute power as you claim have been conferred by law upon the Sanitary Board or upon the few permanent Committee.

With regard to your threat to resign your position on the Permanent Committee, I am to state that His Excellency, who appreciates your services in connection with the plague, will place no obstacle in your way should you desire to put your threat into execution.

In conclusion, I am to inform you that a question has been raised as to whether each member of the Permanent Committee approved the drafts of your letters under acknowledgement before they were forwarded by you. In order to remove all doubt on this point I am to request you to state for the information of His Excellency whether the drafts of your letters were submitted to the other members of the Permanent Committee, and whether they approved of them. The Governor not only desires to be informed whether the publication of the correspondence which appeared in the Daily Press of this morning was sanctioned by the individual members of the Permanent Committee.

Dr Hartigan said he had seen the place which nothing could be more unpleasant. He described the farm land, covered with liquid manure, an open sewer, and said the small shanties occupied as dwellings were worse than pig-sties.

Mr Francis said these were farm lots and nothing could be done unless the Government resumed the land and turned out the tenants.

The Colonial Surgeon said the shanties were in no sense of the word houses, and Dr Hartigan said they were in a most insanitary condition.

Mr Francis—they are none of them worth the Post Office (laughs).

It was agreed to get a report from the Acting Secretary on the nuisance.

Or is it on account of the disease record of the neighbourhood? Both views ought to be carefully enquired into from a scientific, that is a truly a scientific standpoint, and not from the mere fact that the place is dirty. If dirt is the cause of our disease, clear it away; but do not confound what arises from a filthy state of the town, with defective drainage, over-crowding or the like.

The following additional correspondence on the removal of plague patients to the Lai-chi-kok Hospital has been forwarded to us for publication:—

THE GOVERNOR AND THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE.

The following additional correspondence on the removal of plague patients to the Lai-chi-kok Hospital has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1894.

Sir.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 2nd inst., on the subject of alleviating the sick to proceed to the Hospital at Lai-chi-kok, and in reply to point out that previous to the receipt of the letters now under reply, all the information in the possession of the Government regarding the Hospital was furnished by Surgeon-Major James and the Captain Superintendent of Police, two members of the Permanent Committee, who report favourably on the hospital and its general arrangements (see appended extracts).

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES CANTILE.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The deaths in Hongkong for the week ended 23rd June were at the rate of 84.6 per thousand per annum, as compared with 169 for the preceding week and 23.6 for the corresponding week of 1893.

De Hartigan appended the following minute:—There is an enormous increase in the death rate of the boat population; to what is it due? Very few cases of plague are reported from boats.

Dr Hartigan called attention to the increased number of cases in the Hawn and Taiping-shan Districts registered as resulting from simple continued fever, and expressed the opinion that many of these cases had occurred.

After some discussion, which showed it would be difficult to check the cause of death without detailing doctors to examine every case of death, the subject was dropped.

CHINESE GARDENING CUSTOMS.

The following letter was laid before the Board:—

Hongkong, 21st June, 1894.

To the Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Dear Sir,—I desire to call the attention of the B and to the dangerous insanitary condition of the neighbourhood adjoining the native houses in front of our stables at Causeway Bay. The equators are in the habit of using great quantities of night soil as manure for their vegetable patches, and the starch that arises during the heat of the day from these patches must be most dangerous to those who, like myself, are continually exposed to it. I have had medical advice on the matter and am assured that the consequences may possibly be of the most serious kind.

In view of the existing conditions of the Colony (the plague) I earnestly request that the Board may be pleased to cause immediate measures to be taken to prevent the vicinity of my premises from being polluted in the way it now is.—I am, etc.

D. KARWELL.

The Secretary appended the following note:—There are a good many vegetable patches in the vicinity of Causeway Bay. I do not think that night soil is used to any extent to manure them, but undoubtedly urine, which is quite an evil-smelling urine, is used. In a report dated 13th Jan., 1893, I suggested that the carriage of urine through the streets to the outlying districts, inasmuch as no such absolute power as you claim have been conferred by law upon the Sanitary Board or upon the few permanent Committee.

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Mr Francis said these were farm lots and nothing could be done unless the Government resumed the land and turned out the tenants.

The Colonial Surgeon said the shanties were in no sense of the word houses, and Dr Hartigan said they were in a most insanitary condition.

Mr Francis—they are none of them worth the Post Office (laughs).

It was agreed to get a report from the Acting Secretary on the nuisance.

SMALL POX.

One case of small-pox was intimated by the Acting Secretary.

This concluded the business.

Extract from the Report by the Captain-Supt. of Police, dated 16th June.

The site of the Hospital and Cemetery are well chosen, and do not seem to afford any danger to the health of the Colony.

Extract from the Report by the Surgeon-Major James, forwarded by the Permanent Committee.

I do not consider that its existence constitutes a danger to this Colony, but I think it a good thing.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 145 of yesterday's date in reply to two of mine of the 2nd instant on the subject of alleviating the sick to proceed to the hospital at Lai-chi-kok.

This letter only came to my hands after five o'clock yesterday afternoon and after the termination of yesterday's meeting of the Permanent Committee, so that it cannot be laid before the members until their meeting this afternoon. Meanwhile as there are certain matters contained in your letter which seem to require a personal explanation or reply from me I hasten to answer those portions of your letter.

I sent in two letters on the 2nd instant in connection with the subject now under consideration—one in the morning early before 9 o'clock, the other late in the afternoon about 5 p.m. or later. The first accurately embodied and expressed the sense of the Permanent Committee and was, as therein stated, their unanimous reply to yours of the 30th June on the subject of the Lai-chi-kok Hospital. Your letter of yesterday came to my hands, as you say, early on Sunday. It was laid before the Permanent Committee at their meeting this afternoon, and was considered part of the agenda. The Committee approved of it and resolved to take the action proposed in it.

The second cause of Plague popularly assigned is over-crowding. The diseases arising from over-crowding are phthisis, typhus, diarrhoea, dysentery, septic pneumonia and the like. I am not aware that any of these diseases have been markedly present with us. Phthisis (consumption) we have in common with the rest of the world, but we have never been able to show that it is prevalent to such an extent as to justify the conclusion that it is due to local over-crowding. Typhus from over-crowding is a product of very poor people who eat raw vegetables, drink impure water, and live in crowded places for want of space. The circumstances of its production are where a number of men are crowded into and reside together, and not on the same spot. We have never had this in this Colony. The Japanese phthisis, however, is a much more intelligent disease than its Chinese relative, and so the demand for these pretty but very delicate pets is increasing in Europe. The only drawback is that the chin is peculiarly susceptible to climatic changes, and, unless great care is taken, easily develops a form of eye-disease that sooner or later results in blindness. Japanese breeders are very fond of this disease, and so it is an import disease. By over-crowding, consulting as to the best measures for strengthening the constitution of the chin, and some interesting experiments in cross-breeding have been made with the Manila pig, the result being a somewhat larger animal with a sturdier leg, but far more robust than the pure chin while quite as attractive in general appearance.

For eight or nine months in the year the windows and doors in our Hongkong houses are wide open. The Chinese sleep in the verandah, in the street, in the gutter—anywhere to get cool. The house not only during the day but during the night is open to the air and instead of having 500 cubic feet of air the Chinese have 5000 cubic feet of air. This is the direct cause of the disease.

The things which people do not know frequently astonish persons of culture, writes Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine. But the things which a man *does* know are yet more amazing. For example, a writer in a weekly paper informs the world that the Black Douglas, Edward I., Robert Bruce, and Sir William Wallace were all alumni of the University of St Andrews. That Edward I. was educated in Scotland is a proposition which staggered any one not a professional reviewer. That Edward met his future foes, Wallace, Bruce, and Douglas, at college is a passionately dramatic, though negligible, circumstance. And that they were all born in the same year is equally remarkable.

The question of 300 cubic feet of air per head, therefore, requires to be considered from a local standpoint and not from the preconceived notion of temperate climate requirements. We must not be led away by the word 'over-crowding,' which is a fact which delights the educational reformer. It is like a recent assertion that Charles I. of England was probably poisoned by the Jesuits, an hypothesis which may be useful to the Royalist schoolmen who next go to school.

As to the second question, that of the cause of the disease, it is the opinion of the Committee that it is due to the fact that the disease is of the nature of 'over-crowding' typhus. The disease with us is an imported disease, but we must be sure of the figures. In Britain there are 1,000 persons to the acre in the sanitary district, any number over that constitutes surface over-crowding as distinct from crowding.

Before buying Taiping-shan, which seems to constitute the crowning point in this work of reparation let me ask if it is because surface-crowding is evident,

</div

THE CHINA MAIL.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1894.

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN,
PHILIPPINES & SIAM
WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

| Port's Name. | Flag & Rig. | District. |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| Nanchang | Brit. srt. | |
| Paiyang | Ger. srt. | |
| Stratidoo | Brit. srt. | |
| Taiwan | Brit. srt. | |

AMOY.

In port on July 2, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| C. H. Kian | British |
|---------------|-------------|
| Namyong | British |
| Bylgia | Ger. bqe. |
| Claro Babuyan | Brit. bqe. |
| Nansino | Brit. bqe. |
| R. R. Thomas | Amer. srt. |
| Satsuma | Brit. bqe. |
| Sea Swallow | Brit. bqe. |
| Shanghai | Br. lighter |

FOOGHOW.

In port on June 29, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| Airile | British |
|------------------|--------------|
| Name | British |
| E. K. Wood | Amer. 4-m.s. |
| Walter Siegfried | Brit. bqe. |

SHANGHAI.

In port on June 29, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| Canton | British |
|---------------|----------|
| Chowchowfoo | German |
| Glenishiel | British |
| Kaifong | British |
| Kiangyu | Chinese |
| Kesun | British |
| Kobe Maru | Japanese |
| Lokmeng | British |
| Monmouthshire | British |
| Niortstein | German |
| Palinurus | British |
| Revenus | British |
| Rohilla | British |
| Taiwo | British |
| Tamui | British |
| Tsiyuan | British |
| Volga | Chinese |

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| Address | Brit. sh. |
|--------------|------------|
| Anglo Indian | Brit. bqe. |
| Ben Lee | Brit. sh. |
| Bidston Hill | Brit. bqe. |
| Gov. Goodwin | Amer. bqe. |
| Lauriston | Br. 4-m.s. |
| Matterhorn | Gr. 4-m.s. |
| Silberhorn | Br. 4-m.s. |
| Wray Castle | Brit. sh. |

NAGASAKI.

In port on June 25, 1894.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Kozaki Maru Japan. barg

YOKOHAMA.

In port on June 22, 1894.

ARGONNE.

| Diana | Amer. sch. |
|----------------|------------|
| Glendove | Brit. sh. |
| Henriette | Gor. sh. |
| Kambira | Brit. sh. |
| M. Washington | Amer. bqe. |
| Queen Victoria | Brit. sh. |

HIOGO.

In port on June 23, 1894.

| City of Athens | Brit. sh. |
|----------------|-------------|
| Olan Robertson | Brit. sh. |
| Mistley Hall | Brit. sh. |
| Sagamore | Amer. sch. |
| Satanella | Brit. yach. |
| W. F. Babcock | Amer. sh. |

MANILA.

In Port on June 12, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

| Andrea | Brit. sh. United K'dom |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Anne Main | Brit. bqe. discharging |
| Chusan | Gor. sh. In quarantine |
| El Capitan | Amer. sh. New York |
| Esmeralda | Brit. sh. Hongkong |
| Helen Brewer | Haw. New York |
| Jamaica Drummond | Amer. sh. Boston |
| John McLeod | Brit. sh. Liverpool |
| Macduff | Brit. sh. Atlantic, U.S. |
| Montevideo | Span. sh. L'pool v. Spain |
| Nagato Maru | Japan. sh. Japan v. Amoy |
| Radnorshire | Brit. sh. discharging |
| Semantha | Brit. bqe. United K'dom |
| Singkiang | Brit. sh. In quarantine |
| Thomas Dana | Amer. sh. Boston |

ILOILO.

| Abergeldie | Brit. sh. Gibraltarf. o. |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Mount Tabor | Brit. sh. discharging |
| Windsor | Brit. sh. In distress |

BANGKOK.

In port on June 19, 1894.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| Cambunethan | Brit. bqe. |
|----------------|-------------|
| Charon Wattana | Thail. bqe. |
| Coffeasie | Brit. bqe. |
| Farnborough | Brit. bqe. |
| Gunn | Norw. bqe. |
| Kepha | Norw. bqe. |
| Mario | Swed. bqe. |
| Meran | Norw. bqe. |
| Sparo | Norw. bqe. |
| Stirling | Norw. bqe. |
| Tweeddale | Brit. bqe. |
| Vessenes | Norw. bqe. |

Printed and published by G. M. Bay, at the China Mail Office, No. 4, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at

Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the

Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

- 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
- 2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.
- 3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.
- 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.
- 5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
- 6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

Section.

- 7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.
- 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.
- 9. From East Point to North Point.
- 10. From North Point to Kowloon Wharves.
- 11. From Kowloon Wharves to Jardine's Wharf.

Section.

Section